

## **Character Illustrations Report**

**Name:** Katharina Morel-Kaufmann

**ID:** Main Character

**Gender:** Female

**Form:** Single

**Role:** 1790-1876: The moral entrepreneur

**Story Activities:** HLS: "Morel, Katharina. Born 23 May 1790 Lucerne, [Canton] Lucerne, died 03 July 1876, Cath[olic], citizen of Lucerne. Daughter of Franz Kaufmann, innkeeper. Married to 1) [in first marriage] 1806 Heinrich Peyer, saddler, son of Anton, Schultheiss, from Willisau, 2) [in second marriage] 1837 Joseph Morel, clothier in Lucerne, son of Louis, negotiant. [Attendance of the] secondary school for young ladies, the Ursulines. At the age of twelve [she had her] first job in the hospitality industry. M[orel] accompanied her first husband 1810-13 in French services 1815-21 in Dutch services [referring to Swiss mercenary services to France and Holland] and worked for the supply of the troops. 1812-13 participated both [Morel and her husband Heinrich Peyer] in Napoleon's Russian campaign whose exertions M[orel] documented in her letters and diaries. 1822-37 she led together with her first husband different inns and 1837-44 with her second husband a textile business in Lucerne. 1846 widowed, led M[orel] various hospitality businesses of the fam[ily] von Segesser, including the [two] Grand Hotel[s] Schweizerhof and National in Lucerne. She belonged to the group of the so-called Pepper women who supported the Volunteerism movement 1844-45" (Text in brackets added by author).

**Character Type:** Protagonist

**Characteristics:**

**Motivation:** Consider; Pursuit

**Methodology:** Certainty; Proaction

**Evaluation:** Proven; Effect

**Purpose:** Knowledge; Actuality

**Name:** Constantin Siegwart-Müller

**ID:** Impact Character

**Gender:** Male

**Form:** Single

**Role:** 1801-1869: preserver and reformer of the Church

**Story Activities:** HLS: "Siegwart [-Müller], Konstantin, [was] born 10 October 1801 [in] Lodrino [Ticino], died 13 January 1869 [in] Altdorf (UR), [he was a] Cath[olic]. [In] 1826, achieved land righ [Germ.: Landrecht, a form of citizen status] in Uri, and since 1832 [in] Oberkirch. [He was the ] son of Johann Baptist, a wealthy glassworks owner, and Maria, born Pfulg.[He] married [in] 1828 to Josefine Müller, a daughter of Karl Martin Müller. [He was a] borther-in-law of of Vinzenz Müller and Franz Müller. After the death of his parents, [he received an] educatione by Father Josef Maria Regli in Seelisberg tween 1808-18, [attended] the schools in Altdorf, Luzern and Solothurn, stud[ied] philosophy, political science and law in Würzburg and Heidelberg. During 1827-32, [he was] Landesfürsprech [country attorney] in Uri. [In] 1833, the liberal-radical S[iegwart] moved to the Canton of Luzern. [During] 1833-34, he worked as a lawyer, editor and publisher of the "Volkszeitung [People's Daily]". From 1834 [to] 35, he served as the second state secretary, [in the years] 1836-40 as a state clerk, 1837-47 and 1839-41, Grand Council of the Luzerner Cantonal Parliament. As a member of the Grand City Council, 1837-40, he was editor of the " Schweiz. Bundeszeitung [Swiss Confederate Gazette]". 1838, S[iegwart] rejected his election into the Kleiner Rat [Small Council]. Late 1830s, he broke with liberalism, joined the Cath[olic] conservative revision movement and was discharged from the Liberal government as a state secretary in December 1840. After the Constitutional revision he was State Councillor 1841-47, [as well as] Schultheiss [chief magistrate] [in] 1844 and 1846. [Further, he was] an envoy of the Confederate Diet from 1843 [to] 45 and 1844 [its president,] Tagsatzungspräsident. 1845-47, he chaired the Conservative Ruswiler club. [...] S[iegwart] ensconsed himself in Uri, in 1857, where he wrote his works on the time of the Sonderbund".

**Character Type:** Antagonist

## Your Story

### Characteristics:

**Motivation:** Reconsider; Avoidance

**Methodology:** Potentiality; Reaction

**Evaluation:** Unproven; Cause

**Purpose:** Thought; Perception

**Name:** Alfred Escher

**Gender:** Male

**Form:** Single

**Role:** 1819-1882: Economic liberal

**Story Activities:** Known as driver of economic, political and industrial progress in the late 19th Century in Switzerland, by his friends admired as the Designer of Modern Switzerland", at the other extreme he was nicknamed "Federal Baron", "Tsar of Zurich", "Railway King", "King Alfred I." or "Princeps" by the critics of his reckless purchase of his projects and the nepotism described as "System Escher" by his critics.

HLS: Economic liberal Zurich politician, lawyer and entrepreneur: Studied law in Zurich, Bonn and Berlin (1837-1842); Grand City Council Zurich (1859-1874), Grand Counciller (Cantonal Counciller) (1844-1882, President 1848 1852 1857 1861 1864 1868), Education Council (1845-1855), Government (1848-1855, Office Mayor or President 1849 1851/52, 1853-1855), Diet Messenger (1845, 1846, 1848), the federal commissioner in Ticino (1848), National Council (1848-1882, President 1849/50, 1856/57, 1862/63, 1855, he renounced to the office), significant contribution to the foundation of the Federal Polytechnic (now ETH) in Zurich and Vice President of the Swiss School Board (1854-1882); Professor at the University of Zurich in civil litigation and federal constitutional law (1844-1847); Co-founder and Chairman and CEO of the Zurich-Lake Constance Railway (1853), co-founder, president (1853-1871) and Chairman (1872-1882) of the Swiss Northeastern Railway, co-founder and chairman of Credit Suisse (1856-1877, 1880-1882), Supervisory Board Member of Swiss Pension Institute (Schweizerische Rentenanstalt) (1857-1874), President of the Board of Directors and Member of the Managing Board of the Gotthard Railway (1871-1878). -

For decades, Escher shaped the Canton of Zurich and federal policy and economic history also left deep marks: Within a few years (1852-1857) he was able to put political milestones infrastructure (railways, education, financial center). Success decisive factor Escher's assertiveness, his network, the economy and politics were intertwined with each other, and the absolute majority of liberals ("Escher System"). -

Member of the Zurich section of the Swiss Zofinger Association (1837-1842, President 1839-40; CP 1840/41).

Jung, Joseph (Hrsg.). (2012). Digitale Briefedition Alfred Escher. Version: Februar 2012. Zürich: Alfred Escher-Stiftung.

[www.briefedition.alfred-escher.ch/register-personen/korrespondenten/E/Escher](http://www.briefedition.alfred-escher.ch/register-personen/korrespondenten/E/Escher) (vom Glas) Alfred/kurzbiographie

**Affiliations & Beliefs:** He supported private investment in all his projects, even though these private investment were ammended in a essential amount by Bismarck, i.e. a foreign government.

According an article by Somm:

It was said that he never visited the church

Jacob Dubbs accused him for "egoism": «Das ewige Ich, das alle andern Persönlichkeiten in seinem Dienst verbraucht, sie wohl mit Gold und Ehren füttert, aber ihnen doch ihr Herzblut aussaugt. Absolut in seinem ganzen Wesen, liebenswürdig gegen Freunde, abstossend gegen Gegner, beachtet er stets nur die Stellung eines Menschen gegenüber seinem Ich; danach gilt er viel oder nichts. Das macht ihn unfähig, die Menschen nach ihrem wahren Wesen zu erkennen, was ihn zu öfterm Wechseln seiner Freunde nötigt.»

## Your Story

*(Somm, Markus. (2014). Vaterlandsvater. Weltwoche)*

**Skills & Occupations:** *to use will and power, and to ignore any scruples in order to push his projects forward.*

**Interests:** *power, economic wealth and playing a role as a man of world.*

**Background & Family History:** *On the wealth of his family laid the shadow of the bankruptcy of his grandfather Hans Caspar Escher-Keller (1755-1831) who with a failed banking business caused the misery of many people. This money was never paid back, even though, Escher's father Heinrich Escher (1776-1853) came later to wealth through cotton businesses in America. His only living daughter Lydia Welti-Escher (1858-1891), would compensate part of her fathers unilateral approach by investing in the Gottfried Keller Foundation for fine arts. After an unhappy life and marriage, she was prosecuted for having had a love affair and locked away in a psychiatric clinic. Repudiated from the whole society she would commit suicide.*

**Character Type:** *Contagonist*

**Characteristics:**

**Motivation:** *Temptation; Hinder*

**Methodology:** *Production; Reevaluation*

**Evaluation:** *Determination; Unending*

**Purpose:** *Inequity; Speculation*

**Name:** *Bernhard Hirzel*

**Gender:** *Male*

**Form:** *Single*

**Role:** *1807-1847: The misunderstood prophet*

**Story Activities:** *HLS: "Hirzel, Bernhard, born 8 December 1807 [in] Enge (today. Zürich), died 06 June 1847 [in] Paris, Reformed], of Zürich. [He was the] son of Johannes, cloth cutter and presser, and Margaretha born Bürkli. [He] married 1833 Maria Elisa Tobler. 1819-31, scholar [sic] and student of theology at the Carolinum in Zürich. [The Collegium Carolinum was the predecessor of the Theological faculty of today's University of Zürich]. Stud[ent] of Sanskrit Studies at the Univ[ersities] of Berlin and Paris. 1833, Dr. phil. at the Univ[ersity] Göttingen. 1833 Ordination. 1833-38 and 1846 PD [private lecturer] of Sanskrit at the Univ[ersity] Zurich, but for lack of audience, execution of only two of the announced 43 courses. 1838-45, pastor in Pfäffikon [, in the Highlands of the Canton Zürich]. On 6 September 1839 leader of the so-called Züriputsch movement from the Züricher Highlands to the city of Zürich. 1836, [he had still] committed in favor of the appointment of the controversial theologian David Friedrich Strauss to the Univ[ersoty] Zürich, H[irzel] was oriented theologically quite liberal, but upheld his traditional positive Christian faith because of his experiences [made] with [local] community life. (Text in brackets added by author)*

**Character Type:** *Emotion*

**Characteristics:**

**Motivation:** *Feeling; Uncontrolled*

**Methodology:** *Possibility; Protection*

**Evaluation:** *Hunch; Test*

**Purpose:** *Desire; Self Aware*

**Name:** *Emma Herwegh-Siegmund*

**Gender:** *Female*

**Form:** *Single*

**Role:** *1817-1904: the biggest and best heroine of love*

**Story Activities:** *HLS: "Herwegh (-Siegmund), Emma, [was] born 5 October 1817 [in] Magdeburg [Germany], died 24 March 1904 [in] Paris, Ref[ormed], German, since 1843 [citizen] of Augst [Canton Basel, Switzerland]. [She was the] daughter of Johann Siegmund, silk merchant, and Henriette, born Kramer. [In] 1843 [married to] George H[erwegh...]. [Emma] H[erwegh]. enjoyed in her wealth home in Berlin an excellent education. Soon, she was enthusiastic about the Republican movement. 1843-48, [she]*

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*led a salon in Paris and made the acquaintance of Heinrich Heine, Karl Marx, Bakunin, George Sand, Victor Hugo, inter alia. 1848, [she] participated in the failed march to Baden of the German Democratic Legion of Paris. She negotiated as a scout with leaders of the Baden uprising. 1853-66 she lived in Zürich, where she associated with Gottfried Keller and maintained close contact with Italian emigrants and German Social Democrats. H[erwegh]. worked as a translator of revolutionary literature (such as Giuseppe Garibaldi), promoted the work of her husband, and remained faithful to her democratic ideals". (Text in brackets added by author)*

**Character Type:** Sidekick

**Characteristics:**

**Motivation:** Faith; Support

**Methodology:** Deduction; Acceptance

**Evaluation:** Accurate; Result

**Purpose:** Order; Inertia

**Name:** Heinrich Weiss

**Gender:** Male

**Form:** Single

**Role:** 1789-1848: The defender of the people

**Story Activities:** HLS: "Weiss, Heinrich, [was] born 28 May 1789 [in] Fehraltorf, died 20 June 1848 [in] Winterthur, Reformed, [citizen] of Fehraltorf and from 1846 of Winterthur. [He was the] son of Salomon, a schoolmaster, and Anna Barbara Temperli. [Weiss] was married (1) 1813 to Anna Barbara Tobler [in a first marriage], [and] (2) 1827 [to] Margaretha Zwicky [in his second marriage]. [He visited the] Cantonal [grammar] school [in] Aarau. [He was] a teachers in Fehraltorf. 1826-31, [he became] member of the District Court Kyburg, [and was a] salt factor. [During] 1830-39 and 1842-48, [he worked] as a Liberal member of the Züricher Gr[and] Council (1835 and 1847 [as its] pres[ident].), [During] 1831-33 and 1838-39 [he was] State Counciler (1832-33 [as] pres[ident] of the Police Council, 1838-39 [as] pres[ident] of the War Council), 1838 and 1839 [he was] an envoy of the [Confederate] Diet, 1841-42 [he was appointed] ,ember of the Education Council. [Weiss was] a pioneer [in the development] of the [Züricher] rural territories. W[eiss] was, inter alia, involved in the establishment of the Savings Bank of the district Pfäffikon and envolved in the opening of the Middle School in Fehraltorf, 1835. After he was overthrown as State Council in the Züriputsch, he lived as a cloth merchant in Winterthur. [He was also] Colonel [in the] Confederate [troops]. (Text in brackets added by author)

**Character Type:** Guardian

**Characteristics:**

**Motivation:** Conscience; Help

**Methodology:** Reduction; Evaluation

**Evaluation:** Expectation; Ending

**Purpose:** Equity; Projection

**Name:** Meta Heusser-Schweizer

**Gender:** Female

**Form:** Single

**Role:** 1797-1876: God in our midst

**Story Activities:** HLS "Heusser [-Schweizer], Meta, born 6 April 1797 [in] Hirzel [Zürich], died 2 January 1876 Hirzel [Zürich], Reformed, [citizen] of Hirzel. [She was the] daughter of Diethelm Schweizer and Anna Gessner. [She was a] niece of Georg Gessner. [She was] married [in] 1821 to Johann Jakob H[eusser]. [...]. [Meta] H[eusser-Schweizer] had six children, including Jakob Christian [...] and Johanna Spyri. In 1826, she participated in the so-called. Poet club, consisting foremost of pastors from the region. [Her] first poems appeared in 1814 at scattered locations, 1833-53 as Lieder einer Verborgenen [Songs of a Concealed One], mostly in the Christian paperback editor Christoterpe. It was published by the songwriter Albert Knapp, who had already published [anonymously] her first collection of poems under the same title in 1858 [Heusser-Schweizer, 1980]]. These were followed, then, under her name, by further editions of her poems (1863, 1877), and in 1867 a "Second Collection" was added. Not

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*until 1898, posthumously, a complete edition was issued, containing both parts. 1875, her daughter presented with 'Alpine Lyrics' an English edition with selected poems [(Anonym, 1858)]. H[eusser-Schweizer]'s correspondence with Kleophea Zah-Schlatter was included in the collection 'Frauenbriefe' [Women Letters] (Heusser-Schweizer, 2010). Her work [was] characterized by a true Christ-piety, charismatic-romantic enthusiasm for nature; foremost for the Alpes and flowers, family topics, and personal 'Mutterworte' [words of a mother]. As cynosure and counselor for like-minded people came from St. Gallen (Fam[ily of] Anna Schlatter-Bernet), Southern Germany and the Catholic Central Switzerland, practicing an early form of ecumenism. In 1837, she maintained a close contact with the theologian Philip Schaff".*

**Character Type:** Skeptic

**Characteristics:**

**Motivation:** Disbelief; Oppose

**Methodology:** Induction; Nonacceptance

**Evaluation:** Non-Accurate; Process

**Purpose:** Chaos; Change

## MAIN CHARACTER INFORMATION:

**Name:** Katharina Morel-Kaufmann

### • Problem as it relates to Control:

*Katharina Morel kept her books always diligently, tried to account for all her debts, even if they were not her fault. When problems came up, she tried to put hand on herself and to solve them.*

*Allready as a young girl, she was able to say clearly no to her early pretenders, and when she found the man she liked as her partner, she would fight to convince her in-laws and promote herself using skillfully the help of the priests and loyal family members.*

*During the Russian Campaign she dealt with everything she had to improve her situation. Especially interesting was, how she insisted in finding and getting returned her lost horse. She also hired a carriage to return to Switzerland.*

*In Maastrich, she could not simply accept to sell all her household and to remake her life elsewhere, which finally motivated her to hire a ship and manage the logistic for the Swiss Regiment.*

*Later in Luzern, as the wife of Joseph Morel, she supported actively the Volunteer movement belonging to the female volunteers called "Pepper Women" (Pfefferfrauen) and intervening in the liberation of Robert Steiger from the Tower of Luzern.*

*After her second husband's death, when she liquidated her his remaining debts she took herself on the role of a drapery dealer and travelled to sell the left overs.*

*When she opened her Pension Morel, she started a clever and skillful marketing campaign to promote her little pension.*

*In general, she new how to use material resources, skills, even her physical attractive and especially her social network in order to shape her life in the way she wanted it.*

### • Solution as it relates to Uncontrolled:

*Katharina Morel's life was marked from a continous interruption by external chaos and sudden death.*

*Starting with the French soldiers, occupying her town during the French invasion in Luzern, the early loss of her mother.*

*Once married, businesses did not go well, because the clients were not willing or able to pay, so that her first husband Heinrich Peyer chose to leave her for a military carrier, in which she would finally accompany him.*

*The war plans of Napoleon brought them in the midst of the drama of the Russian campaign from which only a handful of persons returned.*

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*Out of the chaos of war, returned to Luzern, her husband died soon and she married again with Joseph Morel, who drew her into the troubles of inheritance disputes. When he died a few years later, he left her with important economic debts. One of her pretendends, her brother-in-law was killed due to the suitor's disputes. Even at the highs of her career at the Schweizerhof, she could not stay calm. The owners suddenly decided to sell and she had to restart again, which she did with the Pension Morel.*

### • Symptom as it relates to Feeling:

*It seemed that Katharina Morel had a strong desire for personal liberty and autonomy. Whenever she felt that her sovereignty was threatened she would become immediately active in order to remediate the situation and recover her former status.*

### • Resolve as it relates to Change:

*Her originally impulsive character and strive for adventures made way to a more considerate behaviour towards the second half of her life, motivated by the recognition of her limitations.*

*(It was hard to say if this laterd more reflexive behaviour had always been part of her and became more necessary in the second half of her life, or if she learned through the experiences of her losses. It was supposed here, that rather external circumstances, like the losses of interest in a new husband who stopped her from marrying again, or her advanced age that detained her from accepting a new position in the Schweizerhof or the National were the drivers of this change.)*

### • Approach as it relates to Be-er:

*Even though Katharina Morel was an active women who took actions whenever she felt they were required, the true approach to problems was driven by her willingness and ability to change her attitude and to adapt to external situations.*

*This would lead her more than once to take on a different role, belonging in principle to persons of a different social status, different gender or profession.*

*As such hosting military officials, doctors and high standing party members in her inns made her feel uneasy in company of farmers.*

*Further, she would consider it a natural duty to follow her husband into the mercenary service or, much later, to sell the draperies left over from her husbands inheritance.*

*During her stay in Maastrich, she would hire a ship which seemed a business too difficult to the male officers in charge of such a committment.*

*Finally, this would lead her, originally being a little inn keeper's daughter to rise to the cosmopolitan enterpreneur she was hosting Royalities and artists of world format in "her" hotel Schweizerhof.*

### • Growth as it relates to Start:

*Katharina Morel's goal was to achieve sovereignty and recognition which she would achieve in her position as managing director of the Schweizerhof and would retain for the rest of her life.*

### • Problem-Solving Style as it relates to Intuitive:

*A good example for illustrating how Katharina Morel tended to use intuitive problem solving techniques could be found in the case where she promoted herself to her future in-laws. Rather than trying to satisfy certain criterias, she discussed about the right timing with the priest in Luzern, looked for supportive connections in her environment and used her physical aspect as a leverage point that gave the final and decisive argument in her favor.*

*Simillarily, did she act in Maastrich when searching for a solution to move her houshold to Maastrich. She saw that she shared a motivation with the troops and understood, that the task was even too difficult for them. Rather, than breaking down the difficult job into smaller steps, she took advantage of the situation, in which the troops had not much to loose in entrusting the job to her, and she used the social network she had built as a kind of pension keeper during her stay.*

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### • Backstory:

*Katharina Morel was forced to be independent from early childhood on, and with the young age of almost 10 she stood quite alone in this world, serving to other people. But at the same time, she maintained an intimate and loving relationship with her sister. This extraordinary combination of hardship and support would teach two essential things in life. First, that economic independence was a prime tool for personal sovereignty. She learned that she could rely on herself. But second, she also learned very soon, that the support of others was necessary. Even though, other people could fail, she new to chose people who would stay loyal to her and how to use such relationships in her own benefit. Examples of such people, besides her sister, were both of her husbands, the coronel Segesser and his family, the radical liberals, especially her friends from the Trockenbund, several priests of the Catholic church, her doctors, especially Dr. Jakob Robert Steiger, and during all her life her nieces, foremost Katharina Peyer who became her sole heir.*

## IMPACT CHARACTER INFORMATION:

**Name:** Constantin Siegwart-Müller

### • Problem as it relates to Support:

*Constantin Siegwart-Müller was splitted into two by his desire for change and renewal, on the one hand, and by his believe in God and the (Catholic) faith, on the other hand.*

### • Solution as it relates to Oppose:

*As his biographer Elisabeth Rűf said, he entered history not for his achievements but for the succesful management of his failures.*

*Abuses and negative impacts on social politics by the radical liberals, to whome he belonged in the beginning made him return to his original faith.*

*However, he remained true to the idea that the people themselves should decide on all political dicisions and where they might be unable to do so, because of a possible lack of knowledge or ethical integrity, he wagered for teaching them, instead of deciding on their behalf.*

*This resulted in a spiritual development in which his faith in the abstract idea of God as promoted by the radicals, returned to the relationship with a personal God and finally a true faith in the church as an institution that embodied God's presens among the people (p. 26). At the end, his impact was decisive in the inclusion of the direct democratic elements in the political system of the Swiss Federal State.*

### • Backstory:

*Constantin Siegwart-Müller lost early, at the age of eight, both of his parents, originally German immigrant and glassworkers.*

*He was fostered by the Catholic priest Josef Maria Regli in Seelisberg who was also his first educator and taught him an honest and simple love in the Christian faith and the church institutions.*

*His own spiritual development convinced him of the importance to combine economic and scientific progress with a persona spiritual development. At the same time, his believe in individual liberty motivated him support a reform within the church.*

## MAIN VS. IMPACT STORY INFORMATION:

### • Problem as it relates to Faith:

*Both Katharina Morel and Constantin Siegwart-Müller purchased liberty as a major goal in their personal life and politics.*

*On one hand Katharina Morel, represented the radical liberal ideals which were majorly concerned with economic liberalism and strived for representational governance.*

*On the other hand, Constantin Siegwart-Müller, usually associated to conservatism, represented those who did not only purchase an individual believe but uphold a faith in the*

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*church as an institution while at the same time favouring a direct democratic government of the State based on the decisions of each of its individual members.*

*Both also suffered from internal conflicts.*

*Katharina Morel experienced how economic liberty was ephemera, all physical goods, including her life were under constant threat to disappear. At the end of her life she would be known for her caritative work and her role as a model, rather than for her power and sovereignty.*

*Constantin Siegwart-Müller had to struggle in order to balance the idea that the Constitution of the State should be based on the will of its individual members, while the Constitution of the Church was based on a Divine Command.*

- **Solution as it relates to Disbelief:**

*The position between the radicals and the conservatives, between the liberals who take economic growth and reputation as their prime measurement for success, and those who search for individual personal growth and strive for more transcendend goals, between those who support a centralized representative and federale governance and those who strive for decentralized, individual and associative governance remained in a tension.*

- **Backstory:**

*Both the radicals and the conservatives tried to promote their goals through violent actions, the first by the systematic attacks of the Volunteerism movement (Freischaarenzüge) and the second by the separatist alliance (Sonderbund).*

*In both cases, violence was used as a tool and considered as a lesser good, only justified as a last resort where any other tools had failed.*

*The radicals felt that time was running out and required some impulse to push things in the right direction, mostly because of the pressuring developments in the surrounding countries in which liberal ideals had completely been abandoned. Katharina Morel in concrete took violent actions against their own citizens, when she felt that waiting any longer to achieve a liberation of Jakob Robert Steiger, would fail and end with his execution.*

*The conservatives started the Sonderbund as a defensive alliance in order to defend their religious liberty.*

*Neither of the participants in violent actions was proud of them and they rather considered it as a failure for not having found other, more peaceful solutions.*

- **Main vs. Impact Character Synopsis:**

*While Katharina Morel tried to solve external threats to her personal sovereignty, Constantin Siegwart-Müller strived for a mediation between personal will and the God's community as institutionalized in the church.*

MASTER CHARACTER SYNOPSIS: